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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _06 September 2007_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-4 and 6-18_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-4 and 6-18_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _13 February 2004_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   This Office Action is in response to applicant's communication filed September 6, 2007 in response to PTO Office Action mailed June 18, 2007. The Applicant's remarks and amendments to the claims and/or the specification were considered with the results that follow.

2.   In response to the last Office Action, claims 1-2 and 7-11 have been amended. Claim 5 has been canceled. Claims 3-4 and 6 are original claims. Claims 12-18 have been newly added. As a result, claims 1-4 and 6-18 are now pending in this application.

Objections to the Specification

3.   The objection to the specification has been withdrawn due to the amendment filed September 6, 2007.

Claim Objections

4.   The objections to claims 1, 5, and 9-11 have been withdrawn due to the amendment filed September 6, 2007.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-4 and 6-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101, because none of the claims are directed to statutory subject matter. Independent claims 1 and 18 deal with simple mathematical abstract ideas and can be achieved with a paper and pencil. A process that merely manipulates an abstract idea or performs a purely mathematical algorithm is nonstatutory despite the fact that it might inherently have some usefulness. In Sarkar, 588 F.2d at 1335, 200 USPQ at 139. See recent court case, In-Re Comiskey, _____, Fed. Cir., 2007_____ decided 9/20/2007. (see MPEP 2106(IV)(B)(2)(b)(ii)). In this case, claims 1-4 and 6-18 have to be amended as "computer-implemented method" in place of "method" to overcome the rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art
> are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to
> a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   **Claims 1-4 and 6-18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Shimizu et al. (US Patent 6,374,271 B1), and in view of Newman et al. (US Patent

6,154, 600), and in further view of Rutledge (USPA Pub 2004/0054627 A1).

As per **claim 1**, Schimizu discloses, "providing at least one workspace for

configuring programs, wherein the at least one workspace includes a plurality of

program slots, wherein said program slots include at least one program" as *[The*

hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation

outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace

in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may

also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may

be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship

with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig.

13]. Finally, Schimizu discloses, "and each said program includes one or more program

properties" as *[The goals outline processor 608 processes the goals outline by*

displaying a goals outline display 400 on the display device 605 and generates

the goals outline 102 based on user inputs received through the keyboard/mouse

609...Fig. 8 shows the goals outline display 400 that includes a tree view area 402,

a card link area 404, and a document prototype legend area 406. The tree view 402

displays the tree view 408 of the goals outline 202. Each of the nodes 206-214 are

represented by square boxes that are connected to a respective icon such as

icon 432 corresponding to node 206. Each of the icons 432, 436, 438, 440, and 460

are coded, by color for example, based on the document prototype that is

instantiated to correspond to the respective nodes 206-214. For example, the icon

432 is colored blue as represented by the horizontal parallel lines; icon 438 is

colored red as represented by the parallel vertical lines; and icon 440 is colored

green as represented by the parallel slanted lines. As shown in the legend area

406, the blue color indicated in area 424 corresponds to a description document

prototype; the green color indicated in area 426 corresponds to an argument

prototype; and the red color indicated in area 428 corresponds to a narrative

prototype (column 5, lines 44-65); Fig. 8].

Shimizu does not explicitly teach, "a method for configuring media file properties

for a digital document using a media configuration tool" and "configuring the at least one

program using said media configuration tool".

However, Newman discloses, "a method for configuring media file properties for

a digital document using a media configuration tool" as [*The present invention*

provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to

create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63);

The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and

other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information

presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion

pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12

illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a

graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing

various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics

GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical

editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a

plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text

tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window

498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The

features portion 502 includes a name box 504, wherein the consumer may select

a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having

property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example,

a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills

and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512,

each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the

graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and

Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. Finally, Newman discloses,

"configuring the at least one program using said media configuration tool" as *[The*

present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system that

enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia

(column 17, lines 60-63); *The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text,*

graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily

associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For

example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and

photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); Referring now to FIG. 8, a flowchart

illustrates a method for manipulating hypermedia. At state 380, a consumer

captures hypermedia to a storyboard. The storyboard often includes a plurality of

captured hypermedia portions, or clips. At state 382, the consumer manipulates

the captured hypermedia on the storyboard...For example, consumers

manipulate clips by enhancing them with graphics, text and audio annotations.

Consumers may likewise enhance electronic mail (e-mail) by excerpting, editing

and attaching the edited clips to their e-mail messages. Consumers also

manipulate clips by compiling a sequence of clips and creating the transitions

between each pair of clips. Additionally, consumers may manipulate clips by

incorporating digitized photographs, synchronized music and other forms of

digital hypermedia captured from the Internet via the Internet browser

functionality incorporated into the non-linear editing system 100. For example, a

consumer may manipulate a clip by excerpting a video still or a digital

photograph from a clip for placement on a World Wide Web page or for printout

as a photograph or postcard. At state 384, the consumer may modify the default

transitions selected by the non-linear editing system 100. Moreover, at state 386,

the system 100 enables consumers to add overlays, such as graphical and audio

annotations of clips. Lastly, consumers may play back their storyboards at state

388 or copy their storyboards at state 390 (column 14, lines 10-37); Fig. 8].

Shimizu and Newman are analogous art because they both teach a method for

configuring properties for a digital document.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined the teachings of Newman with the teachings of

Shimizu because Newman's teachings provide Shimizu's method with a complete,

standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit,

view and output hypermedia **[column 17, lines 60-63]**. For example, the graphics GUI

allows a user to edit graphics included in a hypermedia **[column 16, lines 21-44]**.

Furthermore, Shimizu and Newman both do not explicitly teach, "said media

configuration tool including a collection of tools capable of searching for, retrieving,

importing, configuring and managing said one or more program properties included in

the at least one program."

However, Rutledge discloses, "said media configuration tool including a

collection of tools capable of searching for, retrieving, importing, configuring and

managing said one or more program properties included in the at least one program" as

[The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that

allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate

complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and

retrieve articles of media and media IDs. This graphical-user-interface 1086

provides functionality for the user to accept the default media ID organization

structure or to configure a custom media ID organization structure...Each media

ID has complete information about the media article such as publisher, date

published, number of pages, media type, author, title, icon type, etc. In many

cases the electronic media ID and the original media are stored together (the

entire text, graphics, sound, video, etc) in the media ID software. In other

embodiments, the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary

information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article

of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080. In one

embodiment of the present invention, when the user clicks on a media ID such as

the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article

1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software

1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); *The media ID software program*

manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for

searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of

media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows

or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page

31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37, and Fig. 39-41].

Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge are analogous art because all three teach a

method of configuring hypermedia.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined the teachings of Rutledge with the combined

teachings of Newman and Shimizu because Rutledge's teachings provide the

combination of Newman's method and Shimizu's method with sophisticated media

search tools to facilitate the media search process **[(page 36, paragraph [0369], lines**

1-2); Fig. 39 - Fig. 41].

As per **claim 2**, Shimizu discloses, "the program properties are objects" as *[The*

spacer objects 706-718 **(column 7, line 35);** *related goals outline nodes* **(column 7,**

lines 46-48); Fig. 13]. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, "the program is an object" as

[The cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on

which the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual

hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up the document.

The contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or

created from scratch by the author **(column 3, lines 38-44);** *Bento-box* **(column 7,**

line 36); *The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a sequential*

slide presentation **(column 2, lines 12-13)]**. Finally Shimizu discloses, "the program

object referencing the objects for the program properties and a media file" as *[The*

related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which

are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800 **(column 7, lines 48-50);** *The*

cards in the card database 106 are information elements (called points) on which

the document being authored is based...the cards contain the actual hypermedia

information such as video, sound or text that make up the document. The

contents of the points may be appropriated from either external sources or

created from scratch by the author **(column 3, lines 38-44); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13]**.

As per **claim 3**, Shimizu discloses, "a first program object and a second program object reference the same program property object" as **[the caption spacer object 710 is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 802 and the corresponding card C is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 803. If a spacer object 706-718 is linked to more than one card, then all the cards linked to the selected spacer object are highlighted (column 7, lines 40-45); Fig. 13]**.

As per **claim 4**, Shimizu discloses, "a first program object and a second program object reference duplicate program property objects" as **[the caption spacer object 710 is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 802 and the corresponding card C is highlighted as indicated by the dotted box 803. If a spacer object 706-718 is linked to more than one card, then all the cards linked to the selected spacer object are highlighted (column 7, lines 40-45); Fig. 13]**.

As per **claim 6**, Rutledge discloses, "exporting the program" as **[The media ID software includes advanced tools for export of media IDs and/or their associated electronic media (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 7-8)]**.

As per **claim 7**, Shimizu discloses, "providing a first workspace" as **[Fig. 13]**. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, "and an auxiliary workspace" as **[Fig. 8]**. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, "the first workspace including the plurality of program slots" as **[The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation**

outline in the form of Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace

in which spacer objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may

also be specified corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may

be linked to cards in the card database and an indication of a link relationship

with the goals outline is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig.

13]. Furthermore, Rutledge discloses, "the auxiliary workspace including a collection of

tools capable of searching for, retrieving, importing, configuring and managing said one

or more program properties included in the at least one program" as **[The media ID**

software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user

to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search

queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media

and media IDs. This graphical-user-interface 1086 provides functionality for the

user to accept the default media ID organization structure or to configure a

custom media ID organization structure...Each media ID has complete

information about the media article such as publisher, date published, number of

pages, media type, author, title, icon type, etc. In many cases the electronic media

ID and the original media are stored together (the entire text, graphics, sound,

video, etc) in the media ID software. In other embodiments, the media ID and the

media ID software contain the necessary information required to transfer the

entire text and graphics of the original article of media between the web server

and the media ID software 1080. In one embodiment of the present invention,

when the user clicks on a media ID such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the

entire text and graphics of the media article 1068 will be transferred along with

the media ID 1070 to the media ID software 1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines

1-24); *The media ID software program manages media IDs and their content,*

provides advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content,

manages the download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic

documents, and includes screens, windows or other facilities for quick and easy

previewing of electronic documents (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33,

Fig. 37, and Fig. 39-41].

As per **claim 8**, Shimizu discloses, "implementing the program property

configuration tool as a graphic user interface, wherein the first workspace is

implemented as a first graphical user interface window" as *[The hypermedia authoring*

system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of

Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer

objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified

corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards

in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline

is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]. Furthermore,

Shimizu discloses, "the auxiliary workspace is implemented as a second graphical user

interface window" as *[The goals outline processor 608 processes the goals outline*

by displaying a goals outline display 400 on the display device 605 and generates

the goals outline 102 based on user inputs received through the keyboard/mouse

609...Fig. 8 shows the goals outline display 400 that includes a tree view area 402,

a card link area 404, and a document prototype legend area 406. The tree view 402

displays the tree view 408 of the goals outline 202. Each of the nodes 206-214 are

represented by square boxes that are connected to a respective icon such as

icon 432 corresponding to node 206. Each of the icons 432, 436, 438, 440, and 460

are coded, by color for example, based on the document prototype that is

instantiated to correspond to the respective nodes 206-214. For example, the icon

432 is colored blue as represented by the horizontal parallel lines; icon 438 is

colored red as represented by the parallel vertical lines; and icon 440 is colored

green as represented by the parallel slanted lines. As shown in the legend area

406, the blue color indicated in area 424 corresponds to a description document

prototype; the green color indicated in area 426 corresponds to an argument

prototype; and the red color indicated in area 428 corresponds to a narrative

prototype **(column 5, lines 44-65); Fig. 8]**. Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, "each

program object is represented by a program icon" as **[*bento-boxes 1510 and 1512***

(column 9, line 39); Fig. 21]. Finally, Shimizu discloses, "each program property object

is represented by a program property icon" as **[*the Bento-box 800...includes a related***

goals outline area 806 that shows related goals outline nodes. The related goals

outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards which are also

linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800...icons indicating the types of the

related goals outline nodes are shown in the area 805. Thus, Goals OL E is a

description type; Goals OL J is a narrative type; and Goals OL B is an argument

type based on the legend shown in the legend area 406 of Fig. 8 (column 7, lines
45-55); Fig. 8 and Fig. 13].

As per **claim 9**, Rutledge discloses, "providing the auxiliary workspace includes:
providing a media search tool" as *[The media ID software has a sophisticated
graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the
locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote
media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs* (page 27, lines
1-5); *The media ID software program...provides advanced query tools for
searching and sorting of media ID content* (page 31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-3);
*The media ID software contains sophisticated media and media ID search tools as
well as sophisticated media and media ID filtering tools. A media ID search
engine window 1622 in FIG. 39 provides powerful and flexible search capabilities.
The media ID search engines window 1622 contains a search matrix 1624 that the
user can utilize to design and execute searches for media IDs and associated
media* (page 36, paragraph [0369], lines 1-8); Fig. 39 and Fig. 41].

As per **claim 10**, Shimizu discloses, "providing the auxiliary workspace includes:
providing a scene configuration tool, said scene configuration tool used to configure one
or more scenes included in one or more programs" as *[The presentation outline
processor...provides support for the author to generate a presentation
outline...FIG. 10 shows a layout workspace 700 where the author may generate a*

physical appearance of the document spatially as well as temporally by placing

spacer objects in a spatial layout area 702 and spacer objects in a sound layout

area 704. For example, the author may place visual spacer objects 706-712 and

sound spacer objects 714, 716 and 718 as shown in FIG. 10. Each of the spacer

objects may be time sequenced using a temporal view 810 of the layout

workspace 700 as shown in FIG. 11...The spacer objects 706-718 in the layout

workspace 700 are linked to corresponding cards by using a Bento-box 800

(which may be a card) which include the layout workspace as shown in Fig. 13. A

card link area 804 shows the cards that are linked to the corresponding spacer

objects 706-718...In addition to the card link area 804, the Bento-Box 800 also

includes a related goals outline area 806 that shows related goals outline nodes.

The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards

which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800...The Bento-box 800

provides a method for linking the presentation outline to the cards in the card

database 106 which indirectly also links the presentation outline 104 with the

goals outline 102 as indicated by the related goals outline area 806 (column 7,

lines 16-59); Fig. 10 - Fig. 13].

As per **claim 11**, Shimizu discloses, "providing the auxiliary workspace includes:

providing a slide configuration tool, said slide configuration tool used to configure a slide

show of programs" as [*The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for*

a sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13); *Fig. 14 shows a stack of*

Bento-boxes 830, 840 and 850. Bento-box 830 titled Bento 1 is displayed first and

then Bento-box 840 titled Bento 2 is displayed second and then Bento-box 850

titled Bento 3 is displayed third...Bento-boxes 830, 840 and 850 are linked to each

other in a stack to indicate a serial presentation of the information contained in

each of the Bento-boxes 830, 840 and 850. A Bento-box stack may be given titles

so that each of the Bento-box stacks may be referenced as a whole when linked

to other Bento-boxes or Bento-box stacks. For example, FIG. 15 shows such a

sequence of Bento-boxes slide #1 902, slide #2 904 and slide #3 906. These

Bento-boxes 902-906 are arranged sequentially in a stack so that Bento-boxes

902, 904 and 906 are presented in sequential order as a slideshow presentation

(column 7, line 60 – column 8, line 7); Fig. 14 - Fig. 15].

As per **claim 12**, Rutledge discloses, "the media search tool includes a media

viewer to allow a user to preview a search result" as **[*The media ID software program*

manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for

searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of

media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows

or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page**

31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); *A media search results window 1632 shows the*

results from a media ID search executed from the media search engine 1622. In

this example, three search results were returned in the media search results

window 1632. The user of the media ID software can click on one or more of these

search results to access the media ID associated with it and or the original article

of media (page 36, paragraph [0370], lines 1-7); Fig. 33 and Fig. 39].

As per **claim 13**, Rutledge discloses, "the collection of tools capable of searching

for, retrieving, importing, configuring and managing said one or more program

properties included in the at least one program are indexed by tabbed pages" as *[The*

media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that

allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate

complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and

retrieve articles of media and media IDs. This graphical-user-interface 1086

provides functionality for the user to accept the default media ID organization

structure or to configure a custom media ID organization structure...Each media

ID has complete information about the media article such as publisher, date

published, number of pages, media type, author, title, icon type, etc. In many

cases the electronic media ID and the original media are stored together (the

entire text, graphics, sound, video, etc) in the media ID software. In other

embodiments, the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary

information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article

of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080. In one

embodiment of the present invention, when the user clicks on a media ID such as

the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article

1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software

1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); *The media ID software program*

manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for

searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of

media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows

or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page

31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37, and Fig. 39-41].

        As per **claim 14**, Newman discloses, "the media configuration tool is capable of

configuring common program properties, media related properties, synchronization

properties, annotation properties, hotspot properties, narration properties and border

properties" as *[Referring now to FIG. 8, a flowchart illustrates a method for*

manipulating hypermedia. At state 380, a consumer captures hypermedia to a

storyboard. The storyboard often includes a plurality of captured hypermedia

portions, or clips. At state 382, the consumer manipulates the captured

hypermedia on the storyboard...For example, consumers manipulate clips by

enhancing them with graphics, text and audio annotations. Consumers may

likewise enhance electronic mail (e-mail) by excerpting, editing and attaching the

edited clips to their e-mail messages. Consumers also manipulate clips by

compiling a sequence of clips and creating the transitions between each pair of

clips. Additionally, consumers may manipulate clips by incorporating digitized

photographs, synchronized music and other forms of digital hypermedia

captured from the Internet via the Internet browser functionality incorporated into

the non-linear editing system 100. For example, a consumer may manipulate a

clip by excerpting a video still or a digital photograph from a clip for placement

on a World Wide Web page or for printout as a photograph or postcard. At state

384, the consumer may modify the default transitions selected by the non-linear

editing system 100. Moreover, at state 386, the system 100 enables consumers to

add overlays, such as graphical and audio annotations of clips. Lastly,

consumers may play back their storyboards at state 388 or copy their

storyboards at state 390 (column 14, lines 10-37); Fig. 8].

As per **claim 15**, Newman discloses, "said media configuration tool includes a

property editor tool, said property editor tool capable of configuring the one or more

program properties included in the at least one program" as [*FIG. 12 illustrates an*

embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab

492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various

graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490

similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing.

The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality

of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut,

copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the

graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502

includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify

the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections

for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508

includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows.

Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a

slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is

similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush

(column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12].

As per **claim 16**, Newman discloses, "the property editor tool appears as a

separate interface" as **[See Fig. 12]**.

As per **claim 17**, Newman discloses, "the property editor tool is indexed by

tabbed pages, said tabbed pages including elements of the program property which can

be edited" as **[*FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The*

graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a

plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color,

titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window

408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes

an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500,

such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the

periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490

includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes an name box

504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a

plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image

editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes

510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion

502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection

of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional

graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig.

12].

As per **claim 18**, Shimizu discloses, "providing a first workspace for configuring

programs, the first workspace including a plurality of program slots, wherein said

program slots include at least one program" as **[*The hypermedia authoring*

system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of

Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer

objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified

corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards

in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline

is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13]. Finally, Shimizu

discloses, "and each said program includes one or more program properties" as **[*The*

goals outline processor 608 processes the goals outline by displaying a goals

outline display 400 on the display device 605 and generates the goals outline 102

based on user inputs received through the keyboard/mouse 609...Fig. 8 shows

the goals outline display 400 that includes a tree view area 402, a card link area

404, and a document prototype legend area 406. The tree view 402 displays the

tree view 408 of the goals outline 202. Each of the nodes 206-214 are represented

by square boxes that are connected to a respective icon such as icon 432

corresponding to node 206. Each of the icons 432, 436, 438, 440, and 460 are

coded, by color for example, based on the document prototype that is

instantiated to correspond to the respective nodes 206-214. For example, the icon

432 is colored blue as represented by the horizontal parallel lines; icon 438 is

colored red as represented by the parallel vertical lines; and icon 440 is colored

green as represented by the parallel slanted lines. As shown in the legend area

406, the blue color indicated in area 424 corresponds to a description document

prototype; the green color indicated in area 426 corresponds to an argument

prototype; and the red color indicated in area 428 corresponds to a narrative

prototype (column 5, lines 44-65); Fig. 8].

Shimizu does not explicitly teach, "a method for configuring media file properties

for a digital document using a media configuration tool", "providing a property editor tool,

said property editor tool capable of configuring the one or more program properties

included in the at least one program", "and configuring the at least one program and the

one or more program properties using said media configuration tool".

However, Newman discloses, "a method for configuring media file properties for

a digital document using a media configuration tool" as *[The present invention*

provides a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to

create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63);

The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. Furthermore, Newman discloses, "providing a property editor tool, said property editor tool capable of configuring the one or more program properties included in the at least one program" as *[FIG. 12 illustrates*

an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics

tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various

graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490

similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing.

The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality

of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut,

copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the

graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502

includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify

the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections

for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508

includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows.

Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a

slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is

similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush

(column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. Finally, Newman discloses, "and configuring the at

least one program and the one or more program properties using said media

configuration tool" as *[The present invention provides a complete, standalone,*

economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and

output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the

integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination

into a primarily associative system for information presentation, storage and

retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation

and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); Referring now to FIG. 8, a flowchart

illustrates a method for manipulating hypermedia. At state 380, a consumer

captures hypermedia to a storyboard. The storyboard often includes a plurality of

captured hypermedia portions, or clips. At state 382, the consumer manipulates

the captured hypermedia on the storyboard...For example, consumers

manipulate clips by enhancing them with graphics, text and audio annotations.

Consumers may likewise enhance electronic mail (e-mail) by excerpting, editing

and attaching the edited clips to their e-mail messages. Consumers also

manipulate clips by compiling a sequence of clips and creating the transitions

between each pair of clips. Additionally, consumers may manipulate clips by

incorporating digitized photographs, synchronized music and other forms of

digital hypermedia captured from the Internet via the Internet browser

functionality incorporated into the non-linear editing system 100. For example, a

consumer may manipulate a clip by excerpting a video still or a digital

photograph from a clip for placement on a World Wide Web page or for printout

as a photograph or postcard. At state 384, the consumer may modify the default

transitions selected by the non-linear editing system 100. Moreover, at state 386,

the system 100 enables consumers to add overlays, such as graphical and audio

annotations of clips. Lastly, consumers may play back their storyboards at state

388 or copy their storyboards at state 390 (column 14, lines 10-37); Fig. 8].

Shimizu and Newman are analogous art because they both teach a method for configuring properties for a digital document.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Newman with the teachings of Shimizu because Newman's teachings provide Shimizu's method with a complete, standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia **[column 17, lines 60-63]**. For example, the graphics GUI allows a user to edit graphics included in a hypermedia **[column 16, lines 21-44]**.

Furthermore, Shimizu and Newman both do not explicitly teach, "providing an auxiliary workspace including a collection of tools capable of searching for, retrieving, importing, configuring and managing said one or more program properties included in the at least one program."

However, Rutledge discloses, "providing an auxiliary workspace including a collection of tools capable of searching for, retrieving, importing, configuring and managing said one or more program properties included in the at least one program" as *[The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs. This graphical-user-interface 1086 provides functionality for the user to accept the default media ID organization structure or to configure a custom media ID organization structure...Each media ID has complete information about the media article such as publisher, date*

published, number of pages, media type, author, title, icon type, etc. In many

cases the electronic media ID and the original media are stored together (the

entire text, graphics, sound, video, etc) in the media ID software. In other

embodiments, the media ID and the media ID software contain the necessary

information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the original article

of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080. In one

embodiment of the present invention, when the user clicks on a media ID such as

the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the media article

1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID software

1080 (page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24); *The media ID software program*

manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for

searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of

media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows

or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents (page

31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37, and Fig. 39-41].

Shimizu, Newman, and Rutledge are analogous art because all three teach a

method of configuring hypermedia.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have combined the teachings of Rutledge with the combined

teachings of Newman and Shimizu because Rutledge's teachings provide the

combination of Newman's method and Shimizu's method with sophisticated media

search tools to facilitate the media search process **[(page 36, paragraph [0369], lines 1-2); Fig. 39 - Fig. 41]**.

Response to Arguments

8.   Applicant's arguments filed September 6, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

First, Applicants argue that, regarding independent claim 1, Shimizu does not teach, "a method for configuring media file properties for a digital document using a media configuration tool", "providing at least one workspace for configuring programs, wherein the at least one workspace includes a plurality of program slots, wherein said program slots include at least one program and each said program includes one or more program properties", "configuring the at least one program using said media configuration tool", and "said media configuration tool including a collection of tools capable of searching for, retrieving, importing, configuring and managing said one or more program properties included in the at least one program".

In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Schimizu discloses, "providing at least one workspace for configuring programs, wherein the at least one workspace includes a plurality of program slots, wherein said program slots include at least one program" as **[*The hypermedia authoring system...provides a display for creating a presentation outline in the form of*

Bento-boxes. Each Bento-box includes a layout workspace in which spacer

objects may be placed. Spatial and temporal parameters may also be specified

corresponding to each spacer object. The spacer objects may be linked to cards

in the card database and an indication of a link relationship with the goals outline

is also provided (column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6); Fig. 13].

Furthermore, Schimizu discloses, "and each said program includes one or more

program properties" as [*The goals outline processor 608 processes the goals*

outline by displaying a goals outline display 400 on the display device 605 and

generates the goals outline 102 based on user inputs received through the

keyboard/mouse 609...Fig. 8 shows the goals outline display 400 that includes a

tree view area 402, a card link area 404, and a document prototype legend area

406. The tree view 402 displays the tree view 408 of the goals outline 202. Each of

the nodes 206-214 are represented by square boxes that are connected to a

respective icon such as icon 432 corresponding to node 206. Each of the icons

432, 436, 438, 440, and 460 are coded, by color for example, based on the

document prototype that is instantiated to correspond to the respective nodes

206-214. For example, the icon 432 is colored blue as represented by the

horizontal parallel lines; icon 438 is colored red as represented by the parallel

vertical lines; and icon 440 is colored green as represented by the parallel slanted

lines. As shown in the legend area 406, the blue color indicated in area 424

corresponds to a description document prototype; the green color indicated in

area 426 corresponds to an argument prototype; and the red color indicated in

area 428 corresponds to a narrative prototype (column 5, lines 44-65); Fig. 8].

Furthermore, the Examiner points out that Newman discloses, "a method for

configuring media file properties for a digital document using a media configuration tool"

as [*The present invention provides a complete, standalone, economical system*

that enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia

(column 17, lines 60-63); The term hypermedia refers to the integration of text,

graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any combination into a primarily

associative system for information presentation, storage and retrieval. For

example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music, animation and

photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a

graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490 includes a graphics tab 492 having a

scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496 representing various graphics overlays,

such as color, titles, and text on color. The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a

display window 408 to display an image for graphical editing. The graphics GUI

490 also includes an image edit window 498 having a plurality of image editing

tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste,

about the periphery of the image edit window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI

490 includes a features portion 502. The features portion 502 includes a name box

504, wherein the consumer may select a name to identify the edited graphic and a

plurality of tabs 506, each tab having property selections for some of the image

editing tool buttons 500. For example, a color tab 508 includes selection boxes

510 to select color features of lines, fills and shadows. Lastly, the features portion

502 includes a pair of slider bars 512, each having a slider 514, for the selection

of color gradients. Operation of the graphics editor is similar to conventional

graphics editors, such as MacPaint and Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig.

12]. This means that the system enables consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view

and output hypermedia. For example, the graphics GUI allows a user to edit graphics

included in a hypermedia.

Furthermore, Newman discloses, "configuring the at least one program using

said media configuration tool" as **[*The present invention provides a complete,*

standalone, economical system that enables consumers to create, manipulate,

edit, view and output hypermedia (column 17, lines 60-63); *The term hypermedia*

refers to the integration of text, graphics, sound, video, and other data, or any

combination into a primarily associative system for information presentation,

storage and retrieval. For example, hypermedia includes motion pictures, music,

animation and photographs (column 5, lines 47-50); *Referring now to FIG. 8, a*

flowchart illustrates a method for manipulating hypermedia. At state 380, a

consumer captures hypermedia to a storyboard. The storyboard often includes a

plurality of captured hypermedia portions, or clips. At state 382, the consumer

manipulates the captured hypermedia on the storyboard...For example,

consumers manipulate clips by enhancing them with graphics, text and audio

annotations. Consumers may likewise enhance electronic mail (e-mail) by

excerpting, editing and attaching the edited clips to their e-mail messages.

Consumers also manipulate clips by compiling a sequence of clips and creating

the transitions between each pair of clips. Additionally, consumers may

manipulate clips by incorporating digitized photographs, synchronized music and

other forms of digital hypermedia captured from the Internet via the Internet

browser functionality incorporated into the non-linear editing system 100. For

example, a consumer may manipulate a clip by excerpting a video still or a digital

photograph from a clip for placement on a World Wide Web page or for printout

as a photograph or postcard. At state 384, the consumer may modify the default

transitions selected by the non-linear editing system 100. Moreover, at state 386,

the system 100 enables consumers to add overlays, such as graphical and audio

annotations of clips. Lastly, consumers may play back their storyboards at state

388 or copy their storyboards at state 390 (column 14, lines 10-37); Fig. 8].

Finally, the Examiner points out that Rutledge discloses, "said media

configuration tool including a collection of tools capable of searching for, retrieving,

importing, configuring and managing said one or more program properties included in

the at least one program" as [*The media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-*

user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user to navigate through the locally stored

media IDs, initiate complicated search queries for local and remote media and

media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and media IDs. This graphical-user-

interface 1086 provides functionality for the user to accept the default media ID

organization structure or to configure a custom media ID organization

structure...Each media ID has complete information about the media article such

as publisher, date published, number of pages, media type, author, title, icon

type, etc. In many cases the electronic media ID and the original media are stored

together (the entire text, graphics, sound, video, etc) in the media ID software. In

other embodiments, the media ID and the media ID software contain the

necessary information required to transfer the entire text and graphics of the

original article of media between the web server and the media ID software 1080.

In one embodiment of the present invention, when the user clicks on a media ID

such as the one located at 1070 in FIG. 22, the entire text and graphics of the

media article 1068 will be transferred along with the media ID 1070 to the media ID

software 1080 **(page 27, paragraph [0275], lines 1-24);** *The media ID software*

program manages media IDs and their content, provides advanced query tools for

searching and sorting of media ID content, manages the download and transfer of

media IDs and associated electronic documents, and includes screens, windows

or other facilities for quick and easy previewing of electronic documents **(page**

31, paragraph [0319], lines 1-7); Fig. 33, Fig. 37, and Fig. 39-41]. This means that

the media ID software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows

the user to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search

queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media and

media IDs. The media ID software program provides advanced query tools for

searching and sorting of media ID content (the media configuration tool includes media

search tools to search for and retrieve media). The graphical-user-interface provides

functionality for the user to accept the default media ID organization structure or to

configure a custom media ID organization structure. The media ID software program

manages media IDs and their content (the media configuration tool includes a collection

of tools capable of configuring and managing said one or more program properties

included in the at least one program). The media ID software program manages the

download and transfer of media IDs and associated electronic documents (the media

configuration tool includes a collection of tools capable of importing media).

Second, Applicants argue that, regarding dependent claims 9-11, Shimizu does

not teach "providing the auxiliary workspace includes: providing a media search tool",

"providing the auxiliary workspace includes: providing a scene configuration tool, said

scene configuration tool used to configure one or more scenes included in one or more

programs", and "providing the auxiliary workspace includes: providing a slide

configuration tool, said slide configuration tool used to configure a slide show of

programs".

In response, the Examiner points out that Rutledge discloses, "providing the

auxiliary workspace includes: providing a media search tool" as [*The media ID*

software has a sophisticated graphical-user-interface (or GUI) that allows the user

to navigate through the locally stored media IDs, initiate complicated search

queries for local and remote media and media IDs, and retrieve articles of media

and media IDs (page 27, lines 1-5); *The media ID software program...provides*

advanced query tools for searching and sorting of media ID content (page 31,

paragraph [0319], lines 1-3); *The media ID software contains sophisticated media*

and media ID search tools as well as sophisticated media and media ID filtering

tools. A media ID search engine window 1622 in FIG. 39 provides powerful and

flexible search capabilities. The media ID search engines window 1622 contains a

search matrix 1624 that the user can utilize to design and execute searches for

media IDs and associated media **(page 36, paragraph [0369], lines 1-8); Fig. 39**

and Fig. 41]. This means that the user is provided with a media search tool to facilitate

the search process.

Furthermore, Shimizu discloses, "providing the auxiliary workspace includes:

providing a scene configuration tool, said scene configuration tool used to configure one

or more scenes included in one or more programs" as **[*The presentation outline***

processor...provides support for the author to generate a presentation

outline...FIG. 10 shows a layout workspace 700 where the author may generate a

physical appearance of the document spatially as well as temporally by placing

spacer objects in a spatial layout area 702 and spacer objects in a sound layout

area 704. For example, the author may place visual spacer objects 706-712 and

sound spacer objects 714, 716 and 718 as shown in FIG. 10. Each of the spacer

objects may be time sequenced using a temporal view 810 of the layout

workspace 700 as shown in FIG. 11...The spacer objects 706-718 in the layout

workspace 700 are linked to corresponding cards by using a Bento-box 800

(which may be a card) which include the layout workspace as shown in Fig. 13. A

card link area 804 shows the cards that are linked to the corresponding spacer

objects 706-718...In addition to the card link area 804, the Bento-Box 800 also

includes a related goals outline area 806 that shows related goals outline nodes.

The related goals outline nodes are goals outline nodes that are linked to cards

which are also linked to spacer objects in the Bento-box 800...The Bento-box 800

provides a method for linking the presentation outline to the cards in the card

database 106 which indirectly also links the presentation outline 104 with the

goals outline 102 as indicated by the related goals outline area 806 **(column 7,**

lines 16-59); Fig. 10 - Fig. 13]. This means that the presentation outline processor

provides support for the author to generate a presentation outline (generate a scene).

The Bento-box (See Fig. 13) provides a method for linking the presentation outline to

the cards in the card database (cards contain the actual hypermedia information such

as video, sound or text that make up the document) which indirectly also links the

presentation outline with the goals outline as indicated by the related goals outline area.

See 806 in Fig. 13. Thus, for example, a single Bento Box could define a single slide or

scene.

Finally, Shimizu discloses, "providing the auxiliary workspace includes: providing

a slide configuration tool, said slide configuration tool used to configure a slide show of

programs" as **[*The Bento-boxes may be linked to each other in a stack for a*

sequential slide presentation (column 2, lines 12-13); *Fig. 14 shows a stack of*

Bento-boxes 830, 840 and 850. Bento-box 830 titled Bento 1 is displayed first and

then Bento-box 840 titled Bento 2 is displayed second and then Bento-box 850

titled Bento 3 is displayed third...Bento-boxes 830, 840 and 850 are linked to each

other in a stack to indicate a serial presentation of the information contained in

each of the Bento-boxes 830, 840 and 850. A Bento-box stack may be given titles

so that each of the Bento-box stacks may be referenced as a whole when linked

to other Bento-boxes or Bento-box stacks. For example, FIG. 15 shows such a

sequence of Bento-boxes slide #1 902, slide #2 904 and slide #3 906. These

Bento-boxes 902-906 are arranged sequentially in a stack so that Bento-boxes

902, 904 and 906 are presented in sequential order as a slideshow presentation

(column 7, line 60 – column 8, line 7); Fig. 14 - Fig. 15]. This means that the

presentation outline processor provides support for the author to generate a

presentation outline (generate a scene). The Bento-box (See Fig. 13) provides a

method for linking the presentation outline to the cards in the card database (cards

contain the actual hypermedia information such as video, sound or text that make up

the document) which indirectly also links the presentation outline with the goals outline

as indicated by the related goals outline area. See 806 in Fig. 13. Thus, for example, a

single Bento Box could define a single slide or scene. The Bento-boxes may be linked

to each other in a stack to create a sequential slide presentation (see Fig. 15).

Third, Applicants argue that Shimizu does not teach, "said media configuration

tool includes a property editor tool, said property editor tool capable of configuring the

one or more program properties included in the at least one program".

In response, the Examiner points out that Newman discloses, "said media

configuration tool includes a property editor tool, said property editor tool capable of

configuring the one or more program properties included in the at least one program" as

[*FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a graphics GUI 490. The graphics GUI 490*

includes a graphics tab 492 having a scroll bar 494 and a plurality of icons 496

representing various graphics overlays, such as color, titles, and text on color.

The graphics GUI 490 similarly includes a display window 408 to display an image

for graphical editing. The graphics GUI 490 also includes an image edit window

498 having a plurality of image editing tool buttons 500, such as a line tool, a box

tool, a text tool, cut, copy and paste, about the periphery of the image edit

window 498...Moreover, the graphics GUI 490 includes a features portion 502. The

features portion 502 includes an name box 504, wherein the consumer may select

a name to identify the edited graphic and a plurality of tabs 506, each tab having

property selections for some of the image editing tool buttons 500. For example,

a color tab 508 includes selection boxes 510 to select color features of lines, fills

and shadows. Lastly, the features portion 502 includes a pair of slider bars 512,

each having a slider 514, for the selection of color gradients. Operation of the

graphics editor is similar to conventional graphics editors, such as MacPaint and

Paintbrush (column 16, lines 21-44); Fig. 12]. This means that the system enables

consumers to create, manipulate, edit, view and output hypermedia. For example, the

graphics GUI allows a user to edit graphics included in a hypermedia.

Conclusion

9.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
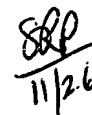
Contact Information

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Michele C. Choi whose telephone number is 571-272-

9776. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 7:30AM to 5PM EST,

alternate Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on 571-272-4085. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

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information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO

Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call

800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

M C

November 26, 2007   Michele C. Choi
                                                                                       Examiner
                                                                                       Art Unit: 2164

CHARLES RONES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER